

LOCAL NEWS.

CITY COUNCILS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and was called to order by the Secretary, Messrs. Magruder, Bayly, A. C. Richards, Brodhead, Sargent, T. E. Clarke, and Lloyd, newly elected Aldermen, were sworn in by Justice Thompson, and took their seats.

The Board then went into an election of officers, Messrs. Brodhead and Fisher acting as tellers. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

For Mr. Dove, 6; Mr. J. F. Brown, 5; Mr. W. F. Bayly, 1; blank, 1. No choice; seven votes being requisite for choice.

Second ballot—For Mr. Dove, 6; Mr. Brown, 6; Mr. Bayly, 1; blank, 1. No choice.

Third ballot—For Mr. Brown, 6; Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. Bayly, 1; blank, 1. No choice.

Fourth ballot—For Mr. Brown, 6; Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. Bayly, 1; Mr. Magruder, 1; blank, 1. No choice.

Fifth ballot—For Mr. Brown, 6; Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. J. H. Semmes, 1; blank, 1. No choice.

Sixth ballot—For Mr. Brown, 6; Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. Bayly, 1; blank, 1. No choice.

Seventh ballot—For Mr. Brown, 6; Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. Bayly, 1; blank, 1. No choice.

Eighth ballot—For Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. Brown, 3; Mr. Bayly, 4; Mr. Lloyd, 1. No choice.

Ninth ballot—For Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. Bayly, 5; Mr. Brown, 2; Mr. Sargent, 1. No choice.

Tenth ballot—For Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. Brown, 2; Mr. Bayly, 5; Mr. Sargent, 1. No choice.

Eleventh ballot—For Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. Brown, 2; Mr. Bayly, 5; Mr. Brodhead, 1. No choice.

Previous to taking the twelfth ballot, a committee from the lower Board announced to the Aldermen that that Board had organized by electing for President Mr. Z. Richards; for Secretary, Mr. W. A. Kennedy, and for messenger, Mr. William G. Laskey, and were ready for business.

The Board then proceeded to ballot, and the following was the result of the twelfth ballot—For Mr. Brown, 4; Mr. Dove, 6; Mr. Bayly, 1; Mr. Brodhead, 1; Mr. Lloyd, 1. No choice.

Thirteenth ballot—For Mr. Dove, 5; Mr. Brown, 3; Mr. Bayly, 2; Mr. Fisher, 2; Mr. Lloyd, 1. No choice.

Fourteenth ballot—For Mr. Dove, 10; Mr. Brown, 3.

And Mr. Dove was declared duly elected. Mr. Dove took the chair, and briefly thanked the Board for the honor conferred.

On motion by Mr. Moore, the Board proceeded to the election of Vice President, and on the first ballot the following was the vote:

For Mr. Brown, 7; Mr. Moore, 4; Mr. Bayly, 1; Mr. Lloyd, 1. And Mr. Brown was declared duly elected Vice President.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for Secretary, and the following was the vote:

For Mr. Laskey, 5; Mr. Noyes, 7; blank, 1. And Mr. Noyes was declared duly elected.

On motion, Mr. Kleiber was unanimously elected messenger.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the rules of order of the last Board were adopted.

On motion, Messrs. Brown and Moore were appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor, and inform him of the readiness of the Board to proceed to business.

Messrs. Lloyd and Magruder were appointed a committee to inform the lower Board of the organization of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Lloyd presented a petition of sundry hackmen, asking protection. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Magruder offered a resolution, requesting the Mayor not to issue any hack licenses to any but well known residents of Washington; which was passed.

Mr. Fisher offered a resolution, authorizing the Mayor to have the damage done by the storm on Saturday evening, repaired. Passed.

Mr. Lloyd offered a resolution requesting the Committee of Finance to consider the expediency of passing a bill for the relief of the needy families of the volunteers in the service of the United States.

Mr. Brodhead offered a joint resolution in relation to the appointment of a committee to confer with the Secretary of War as to having a railroad track laid through the city.

Mr. Bayly offered a resolution appropriating the first six months salary of the members of the Board to the needy families of the volunteers; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Dr. Magruder, the vote to refer Mr. Bayly's resolution was reconsidered, and amended so as to confine the appropriation to the families of such volunteers as had left the city.

Mr. Brown moved that the amount appropriated be \$1,500.

Mr. Lloyd moved that the resolution be referred to a special committee. Messrs. Lloyd, Bayly, and Clarke, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Brown introduced resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge Douglas; which were adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had approved acts "authorizing the issuing of certificates of indebtedness," and for the relief of certain persons.

On motion of Dr. Brodhead, a resolution was adopted, directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the rate of taxation to forty cents in the hundred dollars.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the same committee was also directed to furnish a statement of the expenses of the corporation.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution authorizing a committee to be appointed to wait on the Secretary of the Navy, and urge him to have a certain bar removed. The resolution was adopted.

The Board then proceeded to the Council Chamber, when they went into joint meeting, after the adjournment of which, they returned to their chamber, and adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was called to order by the Secretary of the old Board, William A. Kennedy, Esq.

The following gentlemen, members elect, answered to their names:

First Ward—T. P. Morgan, G. W. Emerson, John B. Torton.

Second Ward—Z. Richards, N. Callan, G. T. Raub.

Third Ward—Thomas Lewis, A. R. Shepherd, T. A. Stevens.

Fourth Ward—E. Edmonston, Samuel Byington, W. P. Mohun.

Fifth Ward—William A. Mulloy, John Grider.

Sixth Ward—John H. Peake, Thomas McGrath, William Talbot.

Seventh Ward—John T. Given, Charles Wilson, W. J. Murtagh.

They were duly sworn in, by Justice Donn.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Board then went into an election for President, with the following result—Messrs. Lewis and Wilson acting as tellers:

Z. Richards, 10
T. P. Morgan, 7
Mr. Richards was declared duly elected, and Mr. Edmonston, senior member, conducted him to the chair; on taking which, he returned his

thanks to the Board, and promised to do his best to fulfill the duties of the office.

The Board then went into an election for Secretary, when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Messrs. William A. Kennedy, J. L. Henshaw, John Seaford, Jun., J. H. McCutcheon, and F. L. Harvey.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Number of votes cast, 18; of which Mr. Kennedy received 9, Mr. Henshaw 8, Mr. Seaford 1.

No one having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, a second ballot was then taken, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 19—Mr. Kennedy receiving 9, Mr. Henshaw 8, Mr. Seaford 1, and Mr. McCutcheon 1.

There still being no election, a third ballot was then had, resulting: Whole number of votes cast, 19; Mr. Kennedy, 10; Mr. Henshaw, 7; Mr. Seaford, 1; Mr. Harvey, 1.

Mr. Kennedy, having received a majority of the votes cast, was accordingly declared to be duly elected.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Messenger, with the following result: William G. Locke, 10; Jacob Kleiber, 8; scattering, 1; and Mr. Locke was declared elected.

On motion, the Chair then appointed Messrs. Torton and Wilson to wait on the Mayor, and notify him that the Board is organized, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make; and Messrs. Given and Edmonston to wait on the Board of Aldermen, and inform them that the Board is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Torton offered a resolution directing the Secretary to furnish each member of the Board with a copy of the "City Laws," passed.

RESPECT TO JUDGE DOUGLAS.
Mr. Edmonston offered a series of resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, condoling with his family, and with the country, on the great loss sustained by his demise, and ordering the usual badge of mourning to be worn on the left arm for the space of thirty days; adopted unanimously.

The committees appointed to wait on the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen returned, and reported that they had performed the duties assigned them.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the rules of the late Board were adopted until otherwise ordered.

A SEAT CONTESTED.
A communication was received from Grafton Powell, claiming to have received a greater number of legal votes than were cast for George T. Raub, and signifying his intention of contesting his election as a member of this Board; laid on the table.

THE MAYOR VETOES THE RETRENCHMENT BILLS.
The following communications from the Mayor were then read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 10, 1861.
To the Board of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I feel obliged to return, at this time, without my approval, the ordinance entitled "An act supplementary to an act providing for a reduction of the expenditures of the city government."

In obedience to the charter, I now proceed to state the reasons for withholding my signature from this act.

The salaries which the officers of this corporation receive for their services have been increased from time to time by your predecessors, after the most thorough investigations, as the duties of the incumbents augmented, until they have reached the present standard; and, instead of being reduced, a number of them, I hesitate not to say, should be increased, for I cannot fail to be observed that the compensation received by the corporation officers afford nothing more than a comfortable support, and I do not believe the interests of the city will be promoted by a reduction of their salaries.

As an evidence of the haste in which this bill was passed, I refer you to the provision which fixes the compensation of the collector of taxes at twenty-five hundred dollars, after deducting the legitimate expenses of his office, so far from diminishing, may increase the expenditures to an indefinite amount, for, under the act, that officer is clothed with the power to employ one or more clerks in his office, at such a rate of compensation as he may deem proper.

Very respectfully,
JAMES G. BERRET, Mayor.

ANOTHER ELECTION ORDERED.
The Mayor transmitted a letter from Thomas Hutchinson, member elect from the fifth ward, declining to serve.

Mr. Mulloy offered a resolution appointing commissioners to hold an election to fill the vacancy on Monday next.

Mr. Shepherd moved to accept the resignation; agreed to.

Mr. Shepherd then moved to postpone the resolution of Mr. Mulloy till the next meeting; lost—yeas 10, nays 10.

Mr. Mulloy's resolution was then adopted—yeas 15, nays 5.

A message was received from the Mayor, announcing his approval of certain acts passed by the late Board.

A message was received from the Board of Aldermen, announcing their readiness to go into joint meeting to count the votes for collector, register, and surveyor.

Mr. Morgan moved that a committee be appointed to notify the Board of Aldermen of the readiness of this Board to receive them in joint meeting; agreed to; and Messrs. Morgan and Wilson were appointed said committee.

A NATIONAL SALUTE.
Mr. Callan offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to have a national salute fired at sunrise, noon, and sunset, on the fourth of July, and cause the same to be paid for out of the funds of the corporation; passed.

The Board then took a recess for the joint meeting of the Boards.

THE JOINT MEETING.
The joint meeting was organized by the election of Alderman Dove as President, Mr. Kennedy acting as Secretary.

On motion, a committee of one from each ward was appointed to compare the returns of the election for collector, register, and surveyor, as follows: Messrs. Magruder, Callan, Shepherd, Moore, Mulloy, Clark, and Wilson.

The joint meeting took a recess till the committee should report.

The committee having returned, the joint meeting resumed its session, and Alderman Magruder, chairman of the committee, reported the following as the vote of the late election:

FOR COLLECTOR.

William Dixon, 1,555
James F. Haliday, 1,537
Peter M. Pearson, 47
J. J. Mulloy, 24
H. S. Bowen, 16
Scattering, 12

Total, 3,190

FOR REGISTER.

Samuel E. Douglass, 1,542
William Morgan, 1,483
R. W. Fewick, 160
Scattering, 9

Total, 3,194

FOR SURVEYOR.

Leander Schambarger, 1,477
William Forsyth, 1,527
R. F. Hunt, 97
W. G. Hunt, 20
Scattering, 16

Total, 3,137

Mr. Magruder moved that William Dixon, Samuel E. Douglass, and William Forsyth, be declared elected collector, register, and surveyor, respectively; adopted.

A PROTEST PRESENTED.
Mr. Fisher presented a protest from Messrs. James F. Haliday and William Morgan, against the election of Messrs. Dixon and Douglass, on the ground that the five days' notice required by law was not given by the commissioners of election in the sixth ward.

The Chair decided that the protest did not come within the scope of the objects of this meeting. He considered it rather a matter for the courts.

Alderman Bohrer (sixth ward) stated that this was the first time he had heard the legality of the election questioned.

The Chair declared Messrs. Dixon, Douglass, and Forsyth, to be duly elected.

And the joint meeting then adjourned.

The Common Council then resumed its session.

Mr. Grider offered a joint resolution granting the use of the primary public school-houses

tion or its contractors, but also the personal inspection of all service pipes laid by plumbers or others, and the laying thereof, the shutting off the water for non-payment of water rent or other cause, from private premises; the closing of the water mains whenever necessary; and, whenever that necessity occurs, the personal non-fixture thereof to every water-taker in the district cut off. He may not delegate any of the duties to the tapper and inspector, for the law expressly imposes them upon himself.

The present law requires from the water registrar an annual bond of ten thousand dollars, and from the water purveyor an annual bond of two thousand dollars; and yet this proposed water commissioner, who is to bear the trusts and responsibilities of both, is required to give no bond at all.

In regard to the reduction of the police force contemplated by the bill, I regard it as unwise at this particular time, and respectfully invite your earnest attention to the accompanying communication from the chief of police.

[The communication asserts that it is absolutely necessary to have an increase of the police force, rather than a decrease, on account of the great increase of the male population.]

It may not be inappropriate to state that this bill was passed by your immediate predecessors at the close of the last Council, and just previous to their adjourning sine die, and that of the twenty-one members which constitute a full Board, there were present and voting upon this bill but thirteen.

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The Chair decided that the protest did not come up to his standard of literary elegance. But I think your Honor will be satisfied, and conclude that the learned proctor is rather hypercritical, in view of the fact that he objects to the manner, rather than the matter, when I remind you that the President's proclamation has passed the ordeal of an able Cabinet and the Court of St. James. He states clearly his reasons for a certain important act of public policy, and avows distinctly his determination to carry his purpose into execution. It is recognized and approved by foreign

in the fifth ward for the election next Monday; passed.

Mr. Morgan moved that when the Board adjourns, it be till Monday next, at four o'clock P. M. Agreed to.

The Board then adjourned.

THE MOVEMENT FROM WASHINGTON.
MORE REGIMENTS GONE.

Several other regiments took up the line of march yesterday from this city, most of them going in the direction of Rockville. Nothing has yet been heard from the regiments which left yesterday morning, though it is presumed they have gone in the direction of Frederick, which place will probably be used as a point of rendezvous for the Union forces prior to the march through Virginia.

THE TROPIC WIND CASE.—Argument of the District Attorney.—The following is a portion of the argument of District Attorney Garington delivered before the District Court on Saturday, in the case of the schooner *Tropic Wind*, which was arrested in Chesapeake bay, about two weeks since, in answer to the argument of Mr. Carlisle. The court reserves its decision until to-day.

Mr. Carrington said:

May it please the court: I commend many of the just and patriotic sentiments expressed by the learned proctor. I hope, with him, that no American Judge will ever forget his obligation to the Constitution and the laws, however fashionable it may have become to disregard them in certain sections of the Confederacy. I am sure this court never will, and that you will always treat with proper respect the public authorities, and require that same respect of others.

The law of God and of nations alike demand it. The learned proctor calls upon you to remember that you are an American Judge. I trust the day will never come, when you will have reason to be ashamed of that distinction.

He deprecates the idea that the councils of the judiciary should ever be disturbed by the violence of faction. I join in this prayer with all my heart. If the demon of party spirit dares to show his horrid head within these sacred walls, I hope that he will be exorcised promptly and forever. In regard to his observations upon the President's proclamation of April 27, I must be permitted to say that, in view of his manner, they were very spicy, and, indeed, somewhat caustic—holding it up, he demands to know if such a document ever appeared before in the history of nations? I answer the question by asking another. Was such a state of affairs ever known before in the history of nations? The people of the greatest, freest, and happiest Republic that ever existed, in the full tide of national prosperity, are divided, without cause, into two hostile factions, by the infernal machinations of heartless, lawless traitors and designing demagogues, who have no redeeming quality but their political sagacity. Not very long ago, a rebellion sprang up in the State of South Carolina; it was in the power of the State Administration to crush it out without much difficulty. But, instead of doing so, they spend their time, in robbing the Treasury and the public arsenals to furnish arms and money to the rebels, who plotted the destruction of our common country. Good men saw that this rebellion, unless promptly suppressed, must ultimately culminate into civil war. They knew that a conspiracy had been formed, which was represented by conspirators in different States of the Union, who had formed and systematized plans of treason, guilt, and ruin. They saw, with horror and indignation, our national symbols insulted with impunity, under the false pretence of Federal oppression. They trembled for the integrity and perpetuity of our great and glorious Government. Public sentiment clamored for protection. Thousands were ready to march from Washington city alone into South Carolina to avenge the national dishonor. But the men to whom a brave and generous people had confided their honor and their interests basely betrayed their solemn trusts. They desired and aimed at the destruction of the Government; they had sworn to preserve, protect, and defend, and the substitution of another form of government in its stead; and when called upon to do their duty, and enforce obedience to the laws, they hypocritically said, "coercion is impracticable, and submission to rebels necessary to the public good." In this connection permit me to paraphrase the insulting poetry which was clandestinely furnished to the learned proctor, but which he took care to read within the hearing of the court. The poetry to which I refer reads as follows:

"Thus spake the fiend, and with necessity,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish end."

The paraphrase I suggest is as follows:

"Thus spake the fiend, and with Southern rights,
Secession's plea, excused their devilish end."

The President of the United States comes into office—he finds an empty treasury—an unhappy and distracted country—treason rampant in all the departments of the Government—even the American officer, deserting his country in the hour of her greatest need, and, striking hands with traitors and with rebels, he appeals to the patriotism of the American people—he invites to free and friendly counsel of the great and good from all sections of the country—he exhausts every means for compromise and conciliation—his forbearance is mistaken for cowardice—and the rebels who plotted the ruin of their country, in order that they might find a new field of plunder, encouraged by the treachery of one Administration, and presuming upon the clemency of another, go on step by step in their works of treason, guilt, fraud, and deception, until the honest people are deceived, and really believe that something is wrong, and civil war at last begins to show its horrid head. What was once a rebellion, becomes an important and formidable opposition to the authority of the Federal Government.

He then presents this proclamation to the world, directing the blockade of the ports within the rebellious States—thereby exercising an executive right recognized by the law of nations, and founded upon the soundest principles of public policy, justice, and humanity. His order is obeyed, and the blockade is rendered effective by the flag officer of the blockading squadron in the ports of Richmond and Norfolk. A British vessel, commanded by a British captain, and sailing under British colors, is captured in the act of violating the blockade, and is brought into the port of Washington, and within the jurisdiction of this honorable court.

The cause comes on for trial, and we hear the learned proctor complaining that the President's proclamation is not, in his judgment, prepared with the logical precision of a special pleader. The conclusion, he says, is a non sequitur from the premises. Perhaps it does not come up to his standard of literary elegance. But I think your Honor will be satisfied, and conclude that the learned proctor is rather hypercritical, in view of the fact that he objects to the manner, rather than the matter, when I remind you that the President's proclamation has passed the ordeal of an able Cabinet and the Court of St. James. He states clearly his reasons for a certain important act of public policy, and avows distinctly his determination to carry his purpose into execution. It is recognized and approved by foreign

powers, and answers fully the end for which it was intended.

The District Attorney then proceeded to state fairly the six propositions submitted by the learned proctor, and answered them *seriatim*.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND MICHIGAN REGIMENT.
The second regiment of Michigan volunteers, commanded by Colonel Richardson, and numbering 1,010 men, arrived here at three o'clock yesterday morning, direct from Detroit, which place they left at six o'clock on Thursday evening.